SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending March 25, 1881, waa:

A Memorial of Judicial Wrong.

So far as we can recollect, we have not heretofore found occasion to commend any act of JOHN L DAVENPORT: but we are glad he has written the work which he has just published on election frauds in this city, because it tends to perpetuate the memory of a great judicial wrong which ought not to be forgotten.

In the autumn of 1870 TERENCE QUINN was indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States in this district for violating the Federal Election laws. He was arraigned in the Circuit Court of the United States before the late LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, then Circuit Judge. His counsel interposed a demurrer to the indictment upon the ground that the act of Congress on which it was based was unconstitutional, and further that the indietment did not state facts sufficient to constitute an offence under the statute, even If it was constitutional. This was simply the legal method of testing the sufficiency in law of the indictment, and did not involve any determination of the question whether the accused was actually guilty or not.

The demurrer was overruled by the Court, and the indictment was held to be sufficient in both respects.

Under these circumstances the invariable practice had been to allow a defendant to plead over, as it is called, on the merits; that is, to be tried upon the question of fact as to whether he was guilty or not guilty of the offence with which he was charged. But NOAH DAVIS was now Dist trict Attorney and Lawis B. WOODBUFF was Circuit Judge, and neither had any due regard for precedents in favor of personal rights. A motion was made for judgment against the prisoner on the demurrer, and it was granted by Judge Woodruff. To the amazement of the community, a man was sentenced to imprisonment upon the simple decision of a question of law adversely to his contention, without being permitted afterward to defend himself upon

the facts. So keen was the sense of injustice excited by this iniquitous act, and so widsepread the indignation which it aroused, that an act of Congress was passed early in 1872 to prevent similar abuses of judicial power in the future; and the provision of law designed for that purpose is now contained in section 1,026 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in these words:

"In every case, in any court of the United States, where a demurrer is interposed to an indictment, or to any count or counts thereof, or to any information, and the demurrer is overruled, the judgment shall be re spondest ouster; and thereupon a trial may be ordered at the same time, or a continuance may be ordered, as tustice may require."

The technical term respondent ouster used in this section means, let him-that is, the defendant-answer over; and the law thus secures to every accused person a right to be tried on the merits in the Federal courts, although he may first have demurred to the charge against him as inaudicient in law. Until Judge Woodbruff's time it had proved safe to trust the judiciary to allow the demurrer to be withdrawn in such cases and a plea of not guilty to be interposed instead, but his action showed that so important a right could no longer

be confided to judicial discretion. Condemned by Congress and by the community, this scandalous judgment was one which it might have been supposed Judge WOODBUFF's friends would desire to have forgotten; yet John I. DAVENPORT dedicates his book to the memory of that Judge. and devotes many pages of it to an account of his action in the case we have considered. New York the names of DAVENPORT and WOODRUFF are fitly linked together. No other men ever did so much to bring that judiciary into discredit.

Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Land Laws.

In order to appreciate the new Land bill which Mr. GLADSTONE is pledged to introduce, it will be indispensable to keep in view precisely what was done and left undone by his previous effort in the same direction. The Land act of 1870 was halled with a good deal of enthusiasm, and it has certainly improved, to some extent, the position of the tenant. There is all the more need of pointing out the defects in principle or in practical working which have caused it, on the whole, to disappoint expectation.

The Land set of 1870 not only gave legal recognition to the tenant right which had been customary in the province of Uister, under which an outgoing tenant was allowed to sell his interest to the next occupant, but conferred the same advantages upon the peasant in any part of Ireland if he could show the existence of an analogous custom on the estate of which his holding formed a part. Where, however, no such usage existed, or if, in Ulster or elseon eviction or on voluntary surrender of his occupancy, a compensation to be paid by the landlord for all improvements made by the tenant or his p edecessors in title. So much for the positive concessions of the law on this head; let us turn Among the large towns which have negthe Ulster custom and similar usages. The result was that landlords interfered more persistently than ever, by imposing a vefo by arbitrarily cutting down the price on the not be too much impaired. The value of a tenant right, moreover, was subjected to a on each occurrence of change in the tenancy. It is noteworthy that most of the complaints

on these scores came from Uister itself. As regards compensation for improve ment, the law allowed landlords to contract themselves out of this provision in all cases where the rent of a holding exceeded \$250. It appears that this privilege has almost universally been turned to account. In the der to obtain compensation on eviction, had to prove and register improvements in the county courts, which were clothed by the act with certain functions, and designated in their new capacity as the Landed Estates tenants, as a class, have any representation whatever in those tribunals, whose members are drawn exclusively from the landowning and professional classes. One of the most reasonable claims now urged is that, whatever courts are hereafter intrusted with this business, an adequate voice in their decis-

ions should be concerled to the tenants. The weakest feature of the Land act was unquestionably that purporting to make | there is nothing at all comparable to the

intent of the clause was to insure to the tenant a reasonable fixity of tenure, but the measures taken to that end have proved entirely inadequate. As in the case of compensation for improvement, so in this instance, landlords were permitted, where the pose a contract on tenants by which they agreed to waive the benefit of the act. In the case of smaller holdings they contrived to evade the law by seizing more or less plausible pretexts for raising the rent, eviction for non-payment of rent not being construed as disturbance under the statute. is true that the tenant could appeal to the county court, organized, as we have seen, in the landed interest; and if they chose to pronounce the new rent claimed exorbitant, he could get some amends, graduated on a scale whose maximum was to be \$1,250. In practice, the peasant seems to have found it very difficult to convince the court that the raising of his rent was capricious and excessive. Of course if he failed to pay the rents in force when the law was passed, the courts had no power to interfere, or award him any compensation at all. That was, we need not say, exactly the predicament of the bulk of the tenantry in the west of Ireland during the famine of 1879. The peasants could pay no rent at all, whereupon, in strict accordance with the Land act, many of the landlords undertook to turn them out of doors; and it was to check them that the Premier introduced the bill that was defeated in the House of Lords. Some such provision, however, making it illegal to evict where non-payment is occasioned by a fallure of crops, will, it is ex-

compensation for disturbance. The obvious

pected, form a part of the new measure. So much for the core of the GLADSTONE act, which contemplates simply a renovation of the relations between landlord and tenant. To it and to all legislation founded on it-including the three Fs, which are merely thoroughgoing applications or extensions of its essential principles.-- Mr PARNELL is violently opposed. He wants to abolish landlords altogether; and the only parts of the GLADSTONE act which he deems worthy of attention are those which were added by way of afterthought, and which are known as the BRIGHT clauses. These recognize the advantages of increasing the number of proprietors by converting occupants into owners. For this purpose they provided that the Government should lend to a tenant purchasing his holding by agreement from his landlord two-thirds of the purchase money, to be repaid in thirtyfive annual installments. A very much smaller number of peasants have availed themselves of this privilege than was an-

ticipated. Such is the GLADSTONE Land act brought out with such a flourish of trumpets ten years ago, and whose grave imperfections are sufficiently demonstrated by the existence of the Land League.

Free Libraries in England.

Since the passage of the second Reform bill, England has acted in more ways than one on Mr. Lowe's admonition to educate her masters. Among other agencies of popular instruction intended to supplement the school system, the establishment of free libraries has been urged with special earnestness and success. In respect of such appliances Great Britain is still, no doubt, far behind many of our Northern States; but a good deal has been effected, and the multiplication of such institutions is now being greatly furthered by the organized efforts of library associations.

Pesides the mammoth collection in the

National Museum-which is, of course, in no sense a free, lending library, and whose stores, being used for reference only, should rather be viewed as the materials of a huge literary workshop-there are a large number of libraries belonging to private corporations, or founded by private individuals, but whose books can only be consulted and read on the premises. Until a comparatively recent period, those persons who desired to borrow volumes for perusal in their own homes were, for the most part, obliged In the annals of the Federal judiciary in to subscribe to such institutions as the MUDIE, SMITH and other persons for the express purpose of circulating books. Of these facilities persons of small means were quite unable to avail themselves, and the importance of giving them equivalent opportunities was recognized by special legislation. By an act of Parliament it was provided that the ratepayers of any borough might, by vote, impose on themselves a tax for the purpose of creating free libraries. It is a noteworthy fact that in the local contests engendered by this law the larger ratepayers have almost uniformly been found to favor the formation of a library at the public cost, whereas the movement has usually been opposed and frequently defeated by the small ratepayers, who would have most to gain from such an institution. Just how many English towns have profited by the statute is pointed out by Prof. W. S. JEVONS in the current number of the Con-

temporary Review. There are, it seems, in Great Britain, but eighty-seven free libraries supported by a tax upon the ratepayers. Of these only five are found in boroughs having, at the last census a population less than 10,000. This seems astonishing enough when we where, the tenant elected not to take the bear in mind the very different state of benefit of the custom, he was to be given, things in New England; but it is not, by any means, the worst feature of British shortcomings in this direction. Prof. Jevons tells us that the next census will show at least 150 towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants, but possessing no free libraries. now to its shortcomings. In the first lected or persistently refused to give their place, the statute neglected to define poorer denizens the opportunities of selfeducation, may be cited Hull, Bath, York, Portsmouth, Southampton, Hallfax, and Huddersfield. In Bath the smaller rateon the tenant's choice of a purchaser, and payers have twice rejected the gift of a considerable library, with the building in plea that the new occupant's capital must | which it was placed, because they were unwilling to maintain it at the public expense. Prof. Jevons thinks that England and Wales plibling process by enhancement of the rent | alone ought to have at least five hundred free central libraries, with some three thousand branches in villages and outlying ru-

ral districts. The indifference of the smaller ratepayers in the British provinces toward this instru ment of public education, discreditable as it looks beside the enlightened spirit evinced even by village communities in New England, seems to take on a liberal and procase of smaller holdings, the tenant, in or- gressive aspect when compared with the almost total neglect of free libraries in London. We should bear in mind that the eighty-six provincial towns possessing such institutions contained at the last census less than 6,000,000 persons, whereas a Courts. It has never been asserted that population of 3,620,000 was embraced within the metropolitan district. Now, in the whole of London, there is but one library supported by a tax upon the ratepayers, and this has upon its shelves less than 12,000 volumes. There is, to be sure, a free collection, the Guildhall library, supported by the funds of the city corporation. and there are several small institutions maintained by private contributions. But

Londoners any conception of the advantages to be gained from such an establishment. It is obvious that a dozen institutions managed on the same plan and organized on the same scale as is that in the Massachusetts capital are demanded rental of a holding exceeded \$250, to im- in what Prof. Jevons terms the "house-

covered province" of London. As regards the extent to which English free libraries are turned to account where they exist some interesting statistics are forthcoming. We learn that in all the towns having free libraries, taken together, each volume is used, on an average, six and a half times during the year. In the more densely populated towns there was naturally a greater multiplication of utility. Thus, when the Birmingham and Leeds free libraries were first opened every book was issued, on an average, seventeen or eighteen times, and though there has since been a decline in the circulation of each volume, this is manifestly due to an augmentation of the stock of books, because the total number of issues registered has largely increased. It is significant as showing how much more addicted to reading are the Scotch than other British subjects, that the number of volumes issued to each borrower in the year is from sixteen to eighteen in England and Wales, and more than forty-four in Scotland. A careful record made at Manchester, where free books are perhaps more largely utilized than in any other English town, showed that every man, woman, and child of reading age visited the public libraries of that city on an average thirteen times in a twelvemonth. It is further noted, to demonstrate the low cost at which the people may be supplied with literature, that the average cost of issuing each volume to a reader was, at Manchester, less than six cents, at Birmingham less than four cents, and at Liverpool only about three cents. It is computed by Prof. Jevons that the whole annual expenditure on free libraries in Great Britain does not amount to more than haif a million dollars, or one-fifth part of the cost of a single first-class ironclad.

It has been observed in England-what has often been remarked in our Northern States-that the establishment of a free library operates to check the circulation of cheap and vicious literature. On the other hand, the publishers of substantial books find their business rather improved than injured, owing to the thirst for reading stimulated. It turns out, too, that subscription libraries like Mudie's or Smith's, in stead of being superseded, have actually gained customers since the creation of numerous free libraries in the provinces. Indeed, there is now no opposition in Great Britain to the extension of the library system, except on the part of the small ratepayers, who are blindly hostile to anything that will add a farthing to their present burdens. Their prejudices are gradually giving way, however, under the intelligent and persistent efforts of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, which was founded three years ago, and of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, which is an offshoot of the Librarians' Conference. Both of these societies are avowedly framed on American models, and Prof. Jevons does not hesitate to own that the great advance accomplished in England of late years in the extension and economy of free libraries is greatly due to the reflex

Why Beecher's Revival has Failed.

effect of American activity.

Neither of the two rival revivals in Brookyn has so far proved successful enough to satisfy those who are engineering them. TALMAGE, however, is far ahead of BEECHER in practical results accomplished, and more

interest is displayed in his meetings. Last Sunday TALMAGE announced that the spiritual harvest of the week had been thirty-one new members added to his Tabernacle. Though his revival machinery had been in operation a week longer. BEECHER could report no substantial fruits London Library, or those maintained by gregation of women who half filled his meeting that things have so changed that it would not be reasonable to expect now the sort of revivals which were possible twenty years ago. "If there should not be a single conversion, I shall consider that these meetings have answered their full purpose," said BEECHER.

Of course that means that his revival is proving unsuccessful. He has been obliged to abandon the hopes with which he started out. He has tried in vain to evoke any real religious interest, and his attempt to attract public attention as a zealous worker in behalf of religion has altogether failed. Outside of his own little band of committed followers, there is no attention paid to his revival in Brooklyn, and they are already

surcharged with Beecherism. One reason BEECHER gave for the failure of his revival was the more elevated tone of the community now as compared with 1857. for instance, when he was prominent in the Great Awakening, as it was called. What sort of elevation does he mean? There has rather been a revelation since those days, and it explains why when Executin preaches righteousness the people listen to him with curiosity instead of conviction.

The reason why BEECHER's revival has fallen flat is because it is BEECHER'S. And at any time in the past a man who had been proved guilty of the behavior of which he has been convicted, would have tried in valu to work up a revival among those who were informed of his character. If BEECHER's exposure had come before 1857, he would not now be able to talk of the prominent part he

took in the Great Awakening. It is not that the tone of the community has been raised since then, as he declares, in excuse for his present failure, but that he, has been found out. If the tone of the whole community had really been raised to a proper and decent elevation, HENRY WARD BEECHER would now be in retirement, instead of engineering a fruitless revival and

preaching at a great salary. Still, we must give thanks for every benefit, even if it is not all that is desired. It is very creditable to Brooklyn that the attempt to revive Beecherism has proved fruitless.

The Reward of Merritt.

That was rather a left-handed compliment which Mr. BLAINE paid to Gen. MERRITT when he shifted him from the first office in the country, outside of the Cabinet, and named him to be the successor of the illustrious Badeau, biographer and Boswell of Gen. Grant, and that, too, without asking his leave.

If the Stalwarts were surprised at the nomination of Judge Robertson, the Collector of New York must have rubbed his eyes in astonishment when he found himself gazetted as Consul at London. It was a Yankee trick all through, so that Mr. Conk-LING should not be able to oppose ROBERTson on the ground that MERRITT was removed against the civil service rules, and long before his commission had expired.

Mr. BLAINE calls the appointment of Gen. MERRITT a promotion, but the latter caunot

Boston Public Library, or calculated to give | be very enthusiastic at being promoted from \$12,000 to \$6,000 a year, to say nothing of the pickings and patronage of the Collectorship, which are not to be found lying

> loose about the Consulate. When the elder PTTT was "promoted from the Great Commoner to be Earl of Chatham, a wit was asked the next day what he thought of the advancement. He promptly answered, "I think it a fall up stairs." According to Mr. BLAINE's theory. Gen. MERRITT is in a position to appreciate

> If the dealers in dairy cheese are right in their assumption that the introduction of lard cheese will soon ruin the reputation of American cheese in foreign markets, besides disgusting cheese eaters at home, their indignation at the spurious product is well founded. The export trade in American cheese is enormous, but the fame of American hogs is not sufficiently high just now to make a mixture of lardwith dairy products at all desirable in Europe. To keep up this great trade, England must not lose confidence in the cheese. The question with regard to lard cheese, as with regard to oleomargarine, is not how many people are alleged to vastly prefer it to the real article at the same price, but how dealers in the latter shall be lawfully protected from any threatened loss of trade by bogus articles of food sold under deceptive names.

> The bill which has passed one branch of the Connecticut Legislature, prohibiting nonresident peddlers - not, however, including drammers who sell by sample-from doing ousiness in that State, provokes some queer reflections. What would have become of many worthy Connecticut people in bygone years had Connecticut peddlers been prevented from selling their clocks, nutmers, and other wares outside their own borders?

A master of words like the one who has lately been singing of Barnegat's night, air and sea their savagest tripity lashing, would be needed to fitty portray the action of March wind on New York dust yesterday.

POOR FOSTER!

WASHINGTON, March 26, -Governor Foster, who wanted to be Senator, and who was booked on three sintes, all of which were unfortunately broken, for Postmaster-General, has been skirmishing around Washington. Garfield, who induced him to retire from the Senatorial contest, in order to elect his most unforgiving enemy, John Sherman, was much affected at meeting Foster. He explained how sad made him that the Governor should not be a member of his Cabinet, where his counsel was so much needed, and charged it upon the cruel politicians, who would not allow him to have

When Foster went to the Senate, to make his dutiful compliments to John Sherman, he was welcomed with the freezing cordiality of the arctic circle. The ex-Secretary will never forgive what he openly denounced as Foster's treachery at Chicago. And if he were inclined to relent, the recollection that Foster publicly accused him of leaving the hotel bill of his Presidential emissaries unpaid, which the

his Presidential emissaries unpaid, which the Governor had assumed for the credit of the State, would rise up to refresh his wrath.

Sherman is master of the situation, and was made so by Garfield's craven course. As President elect, the litting of his finger would have elected Foster Sonator and sent Sherman into exile, coasoled by millions accumulated on the economies of his salaries as member of Congress and as Secretary of the Treasury.

But Garfield mexed the courage to confront an audacious adversary, and secrificed a friend to advance the ambition of Sherman. While Secretary of the Treasury, he had monopolized the Federal patronage in Ohio to promote his Presidential aspirations, and he still holds it with a tight grin, not likely to be released while as Senator he can control confirmations.

Foster's great rower at present is to sign the with a tight grip, not heavy to be released while as Senator be can control confirmations.

Foster's great power at present is to sign the commissions of netaries public and to pardon criminals in Onio. But he is a promising roung man, who made a great deal of money as a country shopkeeper, and he is on the high roul to distinction, backed by the uncertain President of these United States.

THE BANKS IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, March 11.-The extra session of the Swiss Chambers at Berne came to an end the day before yesterday, after a very active term of over three weeks. The main point at issue was the new law on bank notes and its corollary: Shall there be a Federal Bank?

The new law was adopted before the recess by the joint vote of the National Council and of the States' Council, but it does not include the creagathered. He has evidently been convinced tion of a Federal bank which, in the general are more liberal than those contained in the that he has undertaken his revival at the opinion of its partisans, would be invested with note of Oct. 3, they do not include much more wrong time, for on Monday he told the con- | a special monopoly for the emission of bank

opinion of its partisans, would be invested with a special monepoly for the emission of bank notes. The debates have been very warm between the Centralists, all of whom belong to the German part of Swizerland, and the Federalists, who are comessed for the greater part of depaties from the French speaking part of the country. Between these two great armies stands "the Centre," which, in their plurality, layored the schemes of the Federalists and contributed, no less than five times in succession, to the repection under different forms of a central establishment of credit at Berne.

In fact, what has come out of the recent debates is neither a Federalist nor a Centralist system, but a compromise between the two camps meant to be acceptable to the partisans of States' rights. In this law the main thing has been to give the bank notes sufficient guarantees by obliging the banks, till now free to do as they chose, to have a reserve capital large enough to meet any emergency and in proportion to the amount of the emission.

The anxiety in French Switzerland, and particularity in Geneva, over the threat of a Centralist law was very great; but our Federal interests have been strongly defended by able men, among whom was the Geneva Deruty to the Chambers, Mr. Chemeviere, a well-known banker in Switzerland, and no important change in our financial affairs will take pince.

Our Federal Council of seven members (including the Fresident of the Swisss onfederation, who enjoys no other special privilege than presiding over his celleagues and receiving the representatives of foreign countries) was completed by the election of a German Swiss, Mr. Hoffmann having declined his nomination, the two Chambers elected in ... is stead as a beouty of the canton of Vaud, Mr. Louis Rudiounet. The new member is a Edirical, but he was surported also by the Conservative Deputies of Geneva new member is a Ladical, but he was supported also by the Conservative Deputies of Genera Vand, and Neuchtled as a second representative of French Switzerland in the Federal Council.

Eruption of Mount Baker.

From Matisqui, near the foot of Mount Baker, it is icarried that the mountain is in an active state, and the polyte of that part of the country are approblemate that the lava will flow in great quantities. A dense volume of smoke is coming from the mountain, while not cinders, askes, and lava are being thrown from its crater. At night it pours forth streams of fire and rock, which illumine the atmosphere for miles and miles, artiking terror to the inhabitants and causing the beople to be greatly alarmed for their homes and lives. As yet the flow of fava is not sufficient to indicate any danger. The cruption is said to be a magnificent such from the Urper Sumas, distant about flity miles, and which is admirably located to observe this wonderful phenomenon, as the mountain looms up to the height of 12,000 feet and is couled in white haif way down its side. From the Eugene City Guard.

Mr. John R. Grey's Protest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading the report of "Tenunts in Mass Meeting," in to-day's sex, I noticed that M. Schneler, one of the speakers at that meeting, said that "the committee would probably seek, in the first place, to cooperate with the Irish Land

As a member of the Land League in this city, as one acquainted with not only the rank and file but the prin ival leaders of the organization, I state that we shall sever form an Alliance for the purpose of the kinating New York or American landleres in regard to their in-tease of reals. one of rents.

noted since a communistic proposal be made to the
n Land Leagues of New York as Mr. Schaeler adveis it would be summarily re-budfasted. A good not
a New registations or almanic with Communistic or relife.

Jour M. School, M.

Jour M. Sake, M. Saw York, March 24.

Unnecessary Fenra.

From the Caron Cay Appeal.

The most immediate cause for Upton's suicide was the belief high his was a would large a lather. A parallel mass to this was the death of the mass who exclud the regime of the Unite States Mini in San Fran tisco. He was apprecial with the size that the magny washing would not were streamly, and rather than be-fore the humination of witnessing the supposed result, suited disposed. While includy sas being taken in the crave to again was selan mation and filled every re-pairment. I stead of losing a latter, his work was a nechanical trumph.

The Force of Habit. From the Uties Herald.

Judge Tourges is in Washington, looking for an office. Now, surely, he is on a Fool's Errand

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The pageant at the transfer of the Czar's remains from his residence in the Winter Palace to the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the fortress of that name on the Neva, having been carried through without the explosion of any fresh bombs, seems to be a tolerably safe guarantee that no attempt on the life of the new Czar will be made between now and the time of his coronation. The burial ceremonies, which are to take place inside the cathedral, will not expose the Czar and his family to a street pageant, and consequently will not give any chance to the Nihilists to make an attempt easily carried out when the imperial family take part in a slow street procession. The apprehension of the possibility of Alexander III.'s being assassinated is evidenced from the fact of a regency having been appointed in case the new Czar should be disposed of in the same way as his father was. His wife, his brother Viadimir, and his eldest uncle Nicholas are to compose the regency, and to take care of the empire until the future Cor Nicholas II. ba-Only a serious armed intercession of the

fact that Turkey has had no intention o

stantinople, have at last recognized this them-

selves. The declaration made by the Ottoman

delegates on Wednesday, to the effect that the Porte could neither cede Crete nor any part of Albania, is a virtual laying down of the gauntlet to Greece. The latter is prepared to take, by force of arms, the Turkish territory ceded to her by the treaty. From the inception of the naval demonstration before Duleigno down to the present time, the negotiations between the powers and the Porte have proved very dull as farce and very unprofitable as a serious effort to adjudicate the claims of Greece. The Turk, instead of being frightened at the hostile fleet, as he should have been, became more deflan than ever, and during the proceedings at the Conference in Constantinople he has shown himself capable of hoodwinking the most experienced Christian diplomats. Server Pacha, one of the delegates appointed by the Sultan, is type of the Europeanized and officialized Turk, who knows everything that Vienna, Paris, and St. Petersburg can teach him in the way of diplomatic fence, and of "having the honor to be" and not to do. Ali Nizami Pacha, the other delegate, is a soldier, to whom the military view of the Greek question is everything. The proposition submitted to the powers by the Turkish delegates in their note of Oct. 3 contained an offer of about one-quarter of the territory ceded to Greece by the Berlin treaty. The Ambassadors replied that this would not do, and demanded as a basis for further concessions the ceding of all of Thessaly and part of Epirus. The mere consideration of this proposition created the greatest excitethe latter country. The people of Epirus beheld this proposition with the indignation resembling that of the Roman army posted on the Danube when it heard that the empire had been put up at auction by the Pretorian Guards. Although two-thirds of the inhabitants are of Hellenic origin, they object annexation because it will deprive them of all hope of an autonomous government. The powers were notified, therefore, that this proposition in its entirety could not be tertained. There is no doubt that all along the powers have been vastly more concerned about their own terririat interests in the East than with the adjudication of the frontier question. The inconsistent course of France and the persistent selfishness of Austria have encouraged the Ports in refusing to comply with the mandate which these powers themselves assisted in enacting at Berlin. Now that France has put in her claim for Tunis, which she insists was virtually given her by the spirit, if not by the letter, of the treaty, the eyes of the unhappy Sultan have been opened anew to the machina ions of those who have claimed to be his friends. The standard of British diplomacy could not have been raised in his estimation when he learned that the astute English states. man who went to Berlin in order to save the Turkish empire from dismemberment took Cyprus with the understanding that he would look the other way while took Tunis from the Sultan. It is certain that Greece will not accept the terms finally submitted by the Porte to the Ambassadors on Friday, for, although these terms than one-half of the Turkish territory given to Greece by the Berlin treaty. From a military standpoint. Prevesa and Metzovo are most important points for Greece, and she has ever desired the acquisition of Janina. The giving up of Thessaly nione will not suffice the Greeks That a war with Greece would be hailed with delight by the soldier pachas in office, there can be little doubt. They long for the opportunities which a war expenditure will give them. But where the money is to come from nobody seems to know, for the distress among the Turkish people is beyond even Eastern precedent. Of this, a traveller who has just returned from Constantinople says: " The country, bad as has been its past condition, was never in so bad a plight as at present, nor was there ever greater misery among the population. Such starved looks were never seen in the streets of Pera and Stamboul as are seen to-day." A fair sample of the class of mathematical conundrums to which the members of the com-

ing International Monetary Conference in Paris will be called upon to devote themselves may be inferred from the following discourse of the London Daily News: "Though these are times of amazingly rapid but somewhat conflicting progress, a dinner for which in England four shillings might be paid, would cost in Paris and Brussels a little less than five france, in Holland about two gilders and a half, in Germany four reichmarks, in Russia two paper roubles, in America and the West Indies a dollar, in Greece five drachmas, in Austria two and a half florins in Turkey twenty-four plastres, and in Portugal something like a thousand reis." upon a unit by which the relative value of all these coins may be determined will no doubt occupy the attention of the Conference for a long period. Then the task of ascertaining the relative value of silver, as compared with gold, will be no light one, for the yield of silver since the last Conference, which fixed 15% ounces as equal to one ounce of gold, has been enormous,

The fluancial condition of France at the present time is attracting universal attention. Notwithstanding a public debt of six billion dollars. a loan of two billions has just been successfully negotiated. The direct cause of this loan is due to a proposal made by M. Freycinet to construct public works. Three years ago Freycinet submitted to the French Chambers a plan to classify and complete railways, navigable ways, and maritime ports. Immense sums will be used in the purchase of railways and in the erection of breakwaters for the protection of harbors now unsheltered. The ability of the French Government to bear this great debt, the yearly interest of which will amount to much more than that of England and the United States combined, is one of the most interesting financial questions which can possibly be brought before the world at the present moment. Notwithstanding the fact that the French crop has failed for two years, the taxes are growing more and more productive, and the State coffers more and more plethoric. This has been accounted for by the fact that the capital value of property in France has of late years been greatly augmented. As the taxes are levied upon capital, and not upon revenue, the yield is productive in proportion to the increased value of capital, which itself varies according to the value of money, and not according to the prosperity of trade and agriculture. The number of depositors in the savings banks, according to the statistics of the savings banks (Causes d'Eparque), has been immensely increasing since 1872, as had also the average of

the weather prophets before having their spring lower show. They thus allowed themselves to be imposed upon by a few days of sunshine, No sooper was the announcement made than the winds descended and the floods came. Then came also a heavy frost. There is an old saying that the birds and the flowers, as well as the British gardener, look upon the opening of the flower show at South Kensington as an official announcement of the arrival of spring. If this is so, there must have been great disappointment. The enthusiastic tulip, thrusting its head through the protecting mould to enjoy the supshine of noon, had its tip nipped off by the frost of midnight. and the snowdrop, untimely gushing, fared no better. The show of blessoms on the society's tables induced many to believe that winter was over and the season for planting out arrived. Thus the early cabbage, the extra early lettuce, and the cauliflower were frostbitten, and the expectant Briton looked in vain for the indigenous carrot. It is the same with the plants and trees. The lilac bushes are all tipped with green, as if impatient of repression, and longing to kindle into leaf, while the poplar tops are

swelling as if they had a secret to disclose. "Awakened into sudden life by the sun's great European powers will now be able to avert a war between Greece and Turkey. The glow, the butterflies started into life, and the insects were thawed out by the cheering rays." It may have been the premature announce plying with the stipulations of the Berlin treaty nent made by the Horticultural Society that has been always evident. It seems now as if the Ambassadors of the powers, sitting at Con-

did all this. The latest news of Paris fashions is that the dresses for the current year are to remain similar, in all important details, to those worn last year. There are to be no radical changes in the way of colors, or the expansion or lengthening of skirts. Indeed, short skirts will be most worn, and the neutral tints, olive, russet, purple for morning wear, and dead gold and mauve among the light shades, will be still the rogue. There is still the same aversion to blue and all its tints. Bonnets are yet trimmed with scarlet. The wearing of gold ornaments of any kind is interdicted. Women dress with more freedom in France now than they were wont to do and more prettily. The demands of fashion are not so absolute as they were in the days of the Empress Eugenie. Then there was only one way of fitting garments, and no other mode could be tolerated. In order not to patronize any special milliner, the Empress used to have a dozen bonnet makers at court at one time, and a costumier whose duty it was to make designs for new robes. These sketches were examined and debated upon until finally one was chosen. The principal Paris milliners were sure to hear about the new pattern almost immediately after it had been elected, and soon it was to be seen everywhere. In those days Paris dressmakers used to pass the season of Lent in wondering what sort of garments the Empress would appear in at the annual meeting at Longehamps, and immediately afterward all Paris would be demanding to be tricked out in garments and bonnets such as had been worn by the Empress, the Duchesse de Mouchy, the Marquise de allifet. and their immediate friends. All this has been changed since, and the mode of to-day is based exclusively upon the caprices of the imagination of such milliners as have succeeded in winning the good graces of about a dezen rich women-mostly Russians and Americans re-

siding in Paris. The season of Lent had hardly quenched the delirium of the carnival in Italy when the whole kingdom was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the news of a terrible earthquake on the Island of Ischia. which is situated just outside the promontory of Posillipo, and forms one of the arms of the Bay of Naples. In the centre of the island rises the mountain of Epomeo, on the summit of which is an extinct crater. Epomeo was at one time a very active volcano, but since the eruption of 1501, when the whole island was devestated, no serious mishap has befallen the inhabitants. The island was looked upon as being as safe a place to live in as Naples, if not safer, on ac-count of its greater distance from the great destroyer Vesuvius. As soon as the summer has fairly set in the richer Neapolitans get away from that cauldron of a city, and Ischia, which s about a two hours' trip by steamer, becomes a favorite resort. The popularity of the island is enhanced by its warm mineral springs, which are found all along the shores. The island possessed another attraction greatly sought after by the Neapolitan worn out remesse dore in the mud baths which are formed by an old spring from which the water has disappeared, but through which a sulphureous stream bubbles and keeps the mud at a high temperature. Fortunately the season for the villegiatura had not arrived, and the inhabitants of Casamicciola, the chief town on the island, consisted only of the natives, who make their living out of the summer scrangers. Still, about 3.000 Christian Association bought it some months the 300 houses which have fallen are removed it is impossible to estimate the number of lives lost. The earthquake occurred at the dinner hour, when nearly every one was indoors. There was no warning of any such catastrophe. Epomeoremained as stolid as it has been for the last three and a half centuries. The mineral

springs had been a little more lively than usual. but no beed whatever was paid to their doings. The French coast of the Mediterranean has also been visited by a terrible calamity in the destruction by fire of the Opera House at Nice, with the loss of about 150 lives. Luckily the performance had not commenced, so only the cheap parts of the house were occupied, otherwise the number of victims would have been

much greater. This catastrophe will probably put an end to one of the gayest seasons Nice has known for many years. The carnival would have fully equalled that of Rome had it not been for the unpropitious weather, which spoiled the out-ofdoor processions of masquers. Prizes were given by the Carnival Committee for the most original fooling, and the palm was carried off by a man who played a whole orchestra by himself. A smaller prize was gained by a cart load of women dressed in lawyers' robes, who shouted, We vote for divorce." The bachelors' bul was a great success, and was attended by all the notabilities sojourning at Nice and the other health resorts in the neighborhood.

At Monte Carlo also the season has been a very gay one. A new feature was introduced at the carnival, in imitation of the Barbari races at Rome, namely, a donkey race, or, as the official programmes had it," a concess a obstacles of 20 frances each with an observance action." The distance was 500 yards, and the obstacle consisted of a paper door through which the steed had to be forced. A gentleman of the emphonious name of "Prodgers" was the successful jockey. as his donkey gallantly charged the door at the first trial. The same couple of asses also carried off the prize for the dat race, although the saddle got loose and the human densey was on his brother's neck holding on by the ears for more than haif the distance.

Patti and Nicolini gave a farewell performance of "Traviata" for the benefit of the poor of Monaco. Twenty thousand dollars were paid them for the ten performances they gave at Monte Carlo, and five thousand for the three appearances at Nice. Patti sang as well as ever,

but Nicolini and the rest did not please, Some indignation is expressed by the frequenters of the gambling tables at the plan that is coming into vogue among the invoterate gamblers of employing professional markers to

SUNBEAMS.

-A new Presbyterian church has been It grew out of a mission and

The American Sunday School Union

will be fitty-seven years old on the 12th of May, and will hold its anniversary in Chicago. -St. James's Methodist Church, Eliza-

beth, N. J. sithough only four years old, has a mem-bership of . 25 and a delet which was \$25,000, but which has recently been reduced to \$8,000. -Lyons is a small place in this State, but

the report from there is that force bundled now converts have joined the objectes. The revival, which has for some weeks been processing still goes on -At Mark's Creek, N. C., the Presbyterians

port their church out or the a recreds of eather grave on little patches or land set apart by each family for the Managed with system, the plan cave we -The Rev. Dr. Van Zandt of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick is afflicted with a cancer in the throat, which gives indications that it will

probably be fatal. The surgeons pronounce him beyond

-The tower of St. Peter's Church in Altony cost \$40.580, and is the pift of one wealthy family. It contains a chime of eleven costly beins, the six of one itsers I believed not. Tirree or four of its magnificent stained gives windows cost \$2.780 to \$1.000 apieces. -It is now estimated that the number of

converts resulting from the Moody and Sankay meetings in San Francisco is more than a thousand. Most of these have journed chiraches in that city. The meetings have continued for more than four months. Moody announces his intention of resting during the summer at his home in Northfield, Mass. It was stated that the Rev. A. L. Stone of San Francisco was affect d with softening of the brain, but this is not the case. He has been faid aside from min-

isternal duty by a strange disease, which sometimes sudaly prostrates him and renders him motionless faculties are as clear as ever, and his triends are hoping ... The Irish Presbyterians are again discussing whether it is right or wrong for a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife. They are no nearer the settlement of this troublesome question than they wore when they becan it, a great many years ago. There are so few men who want to make matrimonial alliances of this kind that the discussion is a waste of

time for most people. -A liquor dealer in Brooklyn who was converted and made profession of religion showed the genuine character of his profession by emptying into the gutters his whole stock of bevorages, which is said to have been large. This method of "watering stock" met the hearty approval of his new associates and brethrea The house in which he formerly sold strong drink is new occupied by a man who used to be a burnt-cork minates

but who now helds temperature meetings there -"The Society of the Royal Law" is the felicitous name of an association of Protestant Episcopal ladies engaged in Christian and benevolent work. It has of leaflets setting forth its objects and purposes. Persons who are interested are invited to procure these leaflets at 21 Bule Rouse. Ladies who seek church work, or those who are looking for ladies who can do it are in-vited to call at the same place.

-Although Christianity in New Zealand is reported as being in a flourishing condition, with churches of nearly all the leading denominations, yet the aboriginal Maoris of that country are dving out. Civ-ilization has been too much for them. They never were s very robust people. European stimulants have done much to lower their standard of morats. They are care its are unpleasantly filthy. In seventeen years the Maori perulation has fallen off twenty per cent

-The Ramapatam Theological Seminary is a Raptist institution, where native Rindoos are squ-cated for the Baptist ministry. The Calcutta Times says but ale at 150 young men are now students in this estabishment. A number of these young men are married. liaving to spend so much of their time in studies that they have no leisure hours in which to earn money to live on, their wives help them to make a living. In a few cases the wives also pursue the theological studies keeping pare with their bushands in a thoroughly creditable manner. This system, although it has not been introduced into our theological seminaries, might be tried with givantage. The wife is thus made special pariner in her husband's attainments, and is able to render him valuable assistance in his sermons.

-Brother Kalloch of San Francisco reently gave a Sunday evening lecture on suicide. It has been suggested, in view of the vertiet acquisting the inmor Kalloch, that the father should now preach or unirder, his clamons on which subject could not fail to interest a San Francisco audience. The lecture on sur-cide was delivered during the trial of Kalloch, junior. Before beginning it father Kalloch said: "Agreat num ber of my friends have wondered how I can preach twice each Summay during the existence of troubles that the suppose occupy all my energies. All I have to say is the I see nothing in the present state of affairs to prevent me from preaching, nor my son, for that matter, and he probably will deliver a sermon here before long." It is un erstood that the young man will occupy the pulpit to day, in which event the rush for scats will be great.

-The work of renewing and refitting Executive of Landon has so the Young Men's Christian Association of Landon has so far progressed that on Tuesday, the 19th or this mouth, the half is to be respected and designated above. The day which is fixed has been chosen because it will be last fifty years since Exeter Hall was first dedicated to public use as a hall for another reserves and other reserves meetings. The Young Men's people lived in the town, and until the rains of | to present all bridges terms of relations effort. The and meeting rooms, tur ality an extensive gymnasium and accommodations for committees and social gatherinc. Although the newly fitted that will be commodious and complete, if well by neither so roomy, so elegant, but so well turnished with convenience as the Associa-

tion Pales on i main avenue in this city, nor as that on Chesting effect in Phone-Lobia. -The benighted Winnibigoshish Indians of Minnesota are about to empy the blessing of a new mission. It is to be at Duck Point on the shore of Lake Wirmbigoshieh, where these Indians live. There are only four hundred of these Indians left, the rest of the criginal lot having died out. Congregationalists tried ome years ago to convert these Winnibigoshish, but gave them up as unlikely to produce good religious results. The new Book Point mission is to be under the charge of E hospallins, the Rev. Mr. Smith of St. Antipas's Church, Red Lake, consenting to officiate as in The new mission church is now finished. It is built of logant an expense of \$125, and besides being used for the burch will also be the school house and the dwelling of the missionary. There are forty little Winnibigoshish chil dren who are growing up in dense ignorance, but when Mr. Smith hopes to instruct in the radiments of ordinary schooling. Duck Point is thirty miles north of Leed Lake, and consists of several dozen dwellings, most of which are warmams.

-This is the "off day" in Sunday school study, herego the last Sanday in the first quarter of the year. By the plan of the International Lesson series, that current a leasure is lett to each school the upshot which generally is the omission of all lesson study for the day. The various tublishing concerns suggestlessors some of which are on missionary work, some on temper ance; and come on divers other anticets. Many areache will be however to lay in the Sunday schools, some 0 the most offerent and numbers agrees is when a short interdent wine the nothing to say and an year speaker makes a speech fifteen or twenty minutes long, and then calls on several or the medition who are also post so upons and have nothing to say to "fit up the line. The children grow sers wears and are not to bisms if they yown ergo to scop. The difficulty of proving all the Sambay schools with acceptable and probable speakers has given rise to a year and call for the suppl-of stated except for likes bour Bonians, which are not left variant. If is understood that bereather, is preparing the schools for become the international committee sail more processor for every Sunday in the year

There are several queer things about Who is use of the inust connect of scholars, says that "the 1970 set vers to was sent over to America and find form, and the American brethein sent book in return a set of present of their preferences to other reinderings than those adopted by the Engine engagers. These returns reined, was because the first sent of the form of the first sent of the first sent of the first sent of the first sent of the first present of the sent of the first continue of the first sent of the first of the f gamblers of employing process.

It is present them while they absent membeloes. This presents beopie who play just for the function to the monitor near instable. The visitors to Cannes and Montone requity got up a left ton to the authorities, braving Lion to suppress the gambing at Monto Carris. It is anties in the entering their money on the real of brank who is they think they can do so independ of the subject of the sub ers as well as stritish. It were better to delay the publication of the revised version for a dozen swara than to it individual deposits.

It is to be regrested that the managers of the Horticultural Society of London did not consult.

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